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APPENDIX IV

[Vide answer to question No. 345 asked by Mr. R. Veerian at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th August 1925, page 569 supra.]

G.O. No. 1125, P.H., dated 6th August 1924.

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. No. 832, P.H., dated 23rd May 1924.

From the Director of Public Health, dated 27th March 1924, No. 534-3, P.H.

From the Surgeon-General, dated 28th May 1924, No. 1040-G.

Order—No. 1125, *P.H., dated* 6th *August* 1924.

The Government approve the proposals of the 'Director of Public Health for altering the directions for the use of vaccine lymph' appended to G.O. No. 832, P.H., of 23rd May 1923, subject to the modifications suggested by the Surgeon-General in his letter No. 1040-G., dated 28th May 1924. The action of the Director of Public Health in having deleted the last two sentences of paragraph 15 of the 'Instructions or the working of vaccination in non-municipal areas' appended to the Government Order is also approved.

A copy of the directions as approved by the Government is appended to the order.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

P. L. MOORE,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Health.
,, Director, King Institute, Guindy.
,, Surgeon-General.
,, Registrar-General of Panchayats.
,, Accountant-General.
,, Revenue Department.
,, Superintendent, Government Press (for Gazette).

APPENDIX

Revised directions for using vaccine lymph.

1. Supplies of vaccination lymph to vaccinators in the several districts will be made from the King Institute, Guindy, four times a month on the dates noted against each group of districts—

Group	Districts	Dates
(1)	Nilgiris, Malabar, South Kanara, Coimbatore, Salem	1st, 7th, 17th and 23rd.
(2)	Ganjam, Godavari, Guntur, Ganjam Hill tracts, Vizagapatam	2nd, 8th, 18th and 24th.

Group	Districts	Dates
(3)	Trichinopoly, Tanjore, South Arcot, Tinnevelly, Madura	3rd, 9th, 19th and 25th.
(4)	Kurnool, Anantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah, Nellore	4th, 10th, 20th and 26th.
(5)	North Arcot, Chittoor, Chingleput, Ramnad, Kistna district.	5th, 11th, 21st and 27th.
(6)	Municipalities. Jails, Military	6th, 12th, 22nd and 28th.

Under this arrangement it will be possible for vaccinators to wait for their second supply and then use up two supplies together. This might not be detected as District Health Inspectors are not always in town with their vaccinators. As there still is a tendency to delay in using the vaccine as promptly as possible, vaccinators should be ordered to submit normal registers of vaccination immediately after finishing their supply. In all cases of delay there should be a severe penalty as it is very important that all supply of lymph should be used promptly. District Health Officers will be expected to take all steps to ensure that this is being done by the vaccinators in their districts.

2. All indents for vaccine lymph shall be in multiples of 20 doses and ordinarily the issue of lymph from the King Institute will be in tubes containing 20 doses each. In special cases tubes containing 10 doses will also be issued, but this smaller tube should not be usually necessary if vaccinators exercise due care.

3. The vaccine is sent out from the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy, in glass tubes.

Those tubes are labelled to show—

(*a*) the lymph number ;
(*b*) the number of cases which can be vaccinated with the contents ;
(*c*) the date of despatch ; and
(*d*) the period beyond which the vaccine must not be used.

This period is fixed as a maximum for inaccessible places, but to ensure good results every effort shall be made to use the vaccine expeditiously.

4. *General instructions.*—(1) A vaccinator should provide himself with the following articles (see Fig. 1*. The lettering is the same here as in the picture) :—

(*a*) One vaccine-carrier.
(*b*) Two rotary lancets in a wooden box.
(*c*) Absorbent wool in sufficient quantity.
(*d*) One wooden holder of vaccine vials and instruments.
(*e*) One brass spirit lamp.
(*f*) The necessary quantity of methylated spirit.
(*g*) One match box.
(*h*) Two towels.
(*i*) One cake of sunlight soap.

* Not printed.

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(*j*) A canvas bag with shoulder-strap to hold the above.
(*k*) A bench, stool or a sitting plank to arrange the articles on.
(*l*) Clean water in a clean (brass) wide-mouthed vessel.

N.B.—The last two items should be obtained locally.

(2) All apparatus should be kept in a good state of repair and should be inspected periodically by the Health Inspectors, who should report any deficiencies to the District Health Officer with a view to getting the necessary renewals. The lancets should be kept polished and its teeth should be sharp. It should be sent to the office of the Director of Public Health if any repairs are required.

(3) Vaccinations should be performed in a clean and shady place such as the village chavadi, or in the shade of a thick tree.

(4) The children to be vaccinated should be collected before commencing the vaccinations whenever possible.

(5) Heat quickly destroys the potency of vaccine lymph; it should therefore be kept as cool as possible, night and day.

Vaccinators shall be at the appointed places on the due dates in order to take delivery of their supplies of lymph from the postal authorities immediately on arrival. The vaccine tubes shall at once be placed in a cooled vaccine-carrier.

The carrier being made of materials (pith and glass) which are bad conductors of heat, gives protection from heat to the vaccine. When vaccinators are on the march additional protection can be given by rolling clean clothing round the carrier.

It must be remembered that, as the carrier is designed to keep heat out, it will, if once allowed to get warm, keep heat in just as efficiently and thus completely defeat the end aimed at.

At night time, therefore, the carriers and their contents should be cooled down as thoroughly as circumstances permit. The carrier should be opened and the tubes of vaccine removed. A little clean water should then be poured into the carrier and the latter hung up still open, in as good a draught of air as possible. The tubes of vaccine should be rolled in a small pad of clean lint or rag and placed in a shallow saucer of water in a good draught of air.

These precautions will be specially effective in hot dry places where the day temperatures are high. The greatest protection from the effects of heat, however, will be obtained by using the vaccine as quickly as possible.

5. *Preparation before vaccination.*—(1) After the children have been collected, the vaccinator should arrange his things on a bench, stool or sitting plank placed in the shade (Fig. 1 *).

(2) He should then wash his hands thoroughly with soap and water and dry them on a clean towel.

(3) He should light his spirit lamp, and sterilize the toothed and scoop end of the lancets in the flame, and leave them to cool on the wooden holder, without bringing the sterilized portions of the instruments in contact with the wood. The two lancets should be used alternately and should be *sterilized* and *cooled* for each child.

(4) After all arrangements have been made the vial of vaccine should be taken out of the vaccine-carrier and fixed in the socket made for the purpose in the wooden holder.

* Not printed.

TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 344 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th August 1925, page 568 supra.]

G.O. No. 936 W., dated 4th July 1925.

In G.O. No. 480 W., dated 8th May 1923, the Government approved a scheme of works estimated to cost approximately Rs. 3 lakhs, for the establishment of a Leper settlement at Tirumani, Chingleput district. The scheme has since undergone some modifications, and several additional works have also been reported to be necessary to complete the Settlement on lines similar to settlements elsewhere (e.g., at Dichpalli and Purulia). A consolidated list of

(*a*) works estimates for which have so far been approved by Government;

(*b*) works estimates for which are still under consideration; and

(*c*) works which are considered unnecessary or are proposed to be deferred

has accordingly been prepared and is annexed to these proceedings.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Public Works)

F. B. EVANS,
Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Engineer (Roads and Buildings).
,, Accountant-General, Madras, through Finance Department.
,, Local Self-Government (P.H.) Department.
,, Finance Department.

Annexure to G.O. No. 936 *W., dated* 4*th July* 1925.

THE LADY WILLINGDON LEPER SETTLEMENT, TIRUMANI.

CONSOLIDATED AND REVISED SCHEME OF WORKS.

Name of work.	Cost.
(*a*) *Works for which estimates have so far been approved by the Government.*	RS.
1. Administration block	12,630
2. Medical block	12,860
3. Two observation wards	15,120
4. Inoculation and dispensary block	13,100
5. Recreation and library block	12,680
6. Quarters for married lepers	34,880
7. Compound walls and wire fencing	14,000
8. Quarters for two sub-assistant surgeons	8,280
9. Opening ceremony	1,000
10. Water-supply—Chain Helice pumps to wells	11,912
11. Shops	2,940

(*j*) A canvas bag with shoulder-strap to hold the above.
(*k*) A bench, stool or a sitting plank to arrange the articles on.
(*l*) Clean water in a clean (brass) wide-mouthed vessel.

N.B.—The last two items should be obtained locally.

(2) All apparatus should be kept in a good state of repair and should be inspected periodically by the Health Inspectors, who should report any deficiencies to the District Health Officer with a view to getting the necessary renewals. The lancets should be kept polished and its teeth should be sharp. It should be sent to the office of the Director of Public Health if any repairs are required.

(3) Vaccinations should be performed in a clean and shady place such as the village chavadi, or in the shade of a thick tree.

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(4) After all arrangements have been made the vial of vaccine should be taken out of the vaccine-carrier and fixed in the socket made for the purpose in the wooden holder.

* Not printed.

TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS